



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Schule," "Schulstiftungen und Stiftungsschule," "Aus griechischen Schulen." In these chapters, particularly in the second, where the school law of Teos is given, full use is made of the most recently discovered epigraphical material, of which the author has complete command. On the whole the book offers welcome additions to our knowledge of ancient Greek education. One could wish that the commentary had included some of the matter reserved for the general chapters on education, for a number of questions arise in the mind of the reader that could most effectively be answered in the commentary.

ROBERT J. BONNER

Ithaque, la Grande. By A. E. H. GOEKOOP. Athens: Beck & Barth, 1908. Pp. 38.

To M. Goekoop, as to many others in these days, the Homeric poems are textbooks of geography and history; and following Homer literally, as Dörpfeld did when he found the beehive tombs of Triphylia and identified old Nestor's Pylos at Kakovatos, he finds that Ithaca is Cephallenia. There were, according to his view, two Cephallenias—the great (the Mycenaean Ithaca) and the small (the classical Ithaca). The palace of Odysseus he places at the foot of Mt. St. George. Furthermore, Odysseus' Ithaca was not the whole Cephallenia but only the southern province of the island; the rest of Cephallenia was taken up by the provinces of Dulichium and Same. The other points mentioned in the *Odyssey* M. Goekoop attempts to identify along the southern shore of Cephallenia. His principal argument for this thesis is that in Δ 329 ff. Odysseus' men are called Cephallenians; but he fails to note that the Cephallenians under Odysseus came from the mainland opposite Ithaca!

The author of this pamphlet is the same Goekoop who so generously put his wealth at the disposal of Dörpfeld for the first campaigns in his magnificent work on the island of Leucas-Ithaca. That he of all men should be one of the few unconvinced and so far from conviction that he should attempt to carry the controversy away over to the utterly impossible Cephallenia!

WALTER MILLER

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Μαρκέλλου Σιδήτου περὶ Σφυγμῶν. By Σκεῖτος Γ. Ζερβός. Athens: Sakellarios, 1907. Pp. 61.

Dr. Zervos, of the medical faculty of the National University, is performing the welcome task of publishing in a series of monographs the unedited fragments of ancient Greek physicians. This, the third in the series, deals with Marcellus of Side. Marcellus was a contemporary of Galen and wrote a work on medicine in forty-two books in hexameter verse. Only a few pages are preserved to us in two codices, discovered recently in prose

version in Vienna. These, containing Marcellus' discussion of pulse-beats, normal and abnormal, are given to us now in twenty-one carefully edited pages of this pamphlet.

Not the least interesting feature of Marcellus' work is found in his quotations from the medical works of older authorities—Chrysippus, Erasistratus, Herophilus, Aesclepiades, Hippocrates, etc.

An index of words, almost full enough to be a concordance, completes this issue of Dr. Zervos' series. Another, in which he will take up the detailed explanation of the text and of all the technical words and phrases in it, is promised.

WALTER MILLER

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Dead Language and Dead Languages. By J. P. POSTGATE. London: John Murray, 1910. Pp. 32. 1s.=30 cents.

The inaugural lecture for the academic year of 1909-10 at the University of Liverpool was given by Professor Postgate under the above lugubrious caption. But the address itself is full of life and vigor. It is a new and novel presentation of the claims of classical education for its time-honored place in the training of modern men. In these days our ears are continually dinned with opprobrious remarks about the "dead languages." Long ago Clarence King, at that time director of the United States Geological Survey, declared that "only dolts can refer to Greek as a dead language." And he was right. So Professor Postgate in his address takes up the case of Latin and proves that Latin is just as much alive as English, or French, or German. There is a world of difference, he shows, between a dead language and a language of people that are dead. Even so, "if a great and world-wide Church uses Latin every day in its ritual and in the converse of its colleges and religious houses, and if newspapers are published in Latin in more than one civilized community, then to call Latin dead is perhaps a little premature."

WALTER MILLER

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Die Kultur der Gegenwart. Herausgegeben von PAUL HINNEBERG. Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie. Des Gesamtwerkes Teil I, Abteilung V. Berlin und Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1909. M. 12.

The method of collaboration employed in the Cambridge *English Literature*, in Lord Acton's *Cambridge Modern History*, and in Petit de Julleville's *History of French Literature* is here applied to the general history of philosophy. From the artistic point of view, there is some loss of unity. But it is the